

EXPECT ARMS EMBARGO LOBBY INVESTIGATION

Senate Committee May Inquire Into Pro-German Activity.

SOLONS ANGERED BY PROPAGANDA

Projected Law Will Require Registration of All Who Work for Congress Action

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Nov. 11.—Reports of the arrival in Washington of several persons intending to urge on Senators and Representatives the passage of an embargo on arms and ammunition, as well as lobbyists representing other special interests, have resulted in a rather definite understanding that the Senate Lobby Committee will resume its activities almost as soon as Congress opens.

The committee has never made a report, and it is probable that a lobby bill, providing for the registration of all persons intending to urge the passage of any bill, thus labeling the workers, will be introduced at an early date, carrying severe penalties for failure of lobbyists to register.

Inquiry as to the motives of those wishing an embargo on arms is likely to be one of the principal lines of the investigation, according to one of its members. This resentment against the men desiring the embargo, or anything else to help Germany and her allies, was not felt when the measure was being urged just prior to the adjournment of Congress on March 4. At that time the Lusitania had not been sent to the bottom; no factories had been blown up; no passport frauds had been unearthed; no infernal machines placed on board ships, and no effort had been made to blow up the United States Capitol.

The resentment of members of Congress at all of these things probably will find expression in several resolutions of inquiry as to why the activities of the German propagandists have not been more severely dealt with. Senators and Representatives have considerable information as to the evidence in the hands of the Department of Justice which has never been used against those responsible for pro-German demonstrations. Especially among man demonstrators, who have no fear of embarrassing the administration, but who are indignant at its precautions against offending Germany, there is a desire to demand the facts. It is the belief of many lawmakers that the Department of Justice has been held back by the State Department through a desire not to complicate the international tangle. There is much speculation as to the attitude which will be taken by the administration after the introduction of these resolutions of inquiry. Especially in the Senate, where a member cannot be re-elected if he is almost impossible to prevent discussion which may embarrass the administration should it persist in a refusal to take cognizance into its confidence.

UNION LEAGUE FOR DEFENCE

Club Calls for General Military Service and 48 Battleships.

A defence programme, bigger than that proposed by President Wilson, was called for last night at a meeting of the Union League Club. Universal military service and a navy of 48 battleships of the first line was demanded in resolutions.

Senator Root presided. "We must be able to protect our citizens if they are attacked," he said. "We have long known that we are not prepared to do this. Preparation for preservation of the liberty and justice of the republic means expense, but it also means a sacrifice of luxuries and comforts and, if need be, lives of men in all walks of life."

Henry D. Estabrook, Nebraska candidate for President in 1916, criticized the President's military policy as inadequate. He invited a reunion of Progressives with Republicans, "not as a prodigious son, but as a brother who has quarrelled with a brother."

BULLFIGHTS BANNED IN MEXICAN STATE

All Games of Chance to Stop—Women's Congress Called.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Nov. 11.—Following General Carranza's recommendation of baseball to the Mexican people, a decree has been issued by Governor Molina of the State of Mexico, prohibiting bullfighting and cockfighting, the favorite sports of the nation. The same order forbids games of chance and prescribes severe penalties for violations.

Another sign of advancement in Mexico is the progress of feminism. The Mexican agency announced to-night that Governor Salvador Alvarado, of the State of Yucatan, had called an eight-day congress of women to meet in Merida next month to discuss "measures for the social advancement of the sex, and for other purposes."

The American Consul at Juarez is warning Americans to leave the State of Chihuahua before there is a suspension of railway communication, which is now threatened. Most of the Americans in the Juarez district are Mexicans.

"According to advice just received," the State Department announced, "General Carranza has given assurances that the question of a settlement of the border trouble will be disposed of in a few days."

Defeat of three thousand Villa troops who attacked Cuernavaca, by a superior force of the de facto government was reported to-day in consular dispatches. Cuernavaca is on the railroad northeast of Tapachula.

GOULD SALE PRICE \$513,000.

Mrs. Katherine Gould Has Dower Interest in \$423,572, Report Shows.

Cornelius W. Wickham, as referee in the sale of property at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street, which is owned by Howard Gould and was bought by his brother, George J. Gould, at a tax lien sale, filed his report in the Supreme Court yesterday. It showed the sale price to have been \$513,000, which with interest brought it up to \$514,627. It is said the property cost Howard Gould about \$200,000. It was bought by the Seventy-third Street Realty Company, in which George J. Gould is interested.

When George J. Gould used to foreclose on the property because Howard Gould failed to pay interest amounting to \$13,700, Mrs. Katherine C. Gould, wife of Howard Gould, from whom she is separated, opposed the proposed sale, alleging it was a conspiracy to deprive her of her dower interest in the property. Justice Pitkin held that she "would still have her dower interest in the amount realized over the claim of George J. Gould. This surplus, in which Mrs. Gould has a one-third interest, is shown in the report of Mr. Wickham to be \$423,572."

ASKS REPUBLICAN AID FOR DEFENCE

Wilson to Confer with Minority Leaders on New Measures.

WESTERN SENATORS FALL INTO LINE

Stone Declares for Navy Strong Enough to Take Offensive on High Seas.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's determination to keep politics out of the defence question was shown by his announcement to-day that Republican leaders in Congress would be asked to confer with the President. He is understood to have made this announcement to forestall the plans of certain Democrats in the House who have been talking of a caucus on the preparedness measures.

It is expected that among those invited to the White House for consultation will be Representative Mann, of Illinois, minority leader in the House; Senator du Pont, of Delaware, ranking Republican on the Military Affairs Committee; Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who holds the same position on the Naval Affairs Committee; and the ranking Republicans on the same committees in the House—Representatives Kahn, of California, and Butler, of Pennsylvania.

The administration recognizes the strength of the disarmament element among the House Democrats, and is convinced that a line-up on party lines would be fatal. It is believed that by keeping politics out of the discussion enough Republicans will support the administration Democrats to put the measures through without important amendments.

Announcement by Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that "I would go further than most advocates of preparedness" was received with joy by the administration and friends of an adequate army and navy, and with deep gloom by followers of William J. Bryan, who had confidently counted on obstructive votes enough from the Middle West to force a severe pruning of the programme.

Bryan Support Failing.
One by one the Middle Westerners have been coming out for the programme until, as far as the Senate is concerned, it is difficult to see that the Bryan will have any following at all. One of the first of the Middle Westerners who have always been rated as very close adherents of the former Secretary of State to break away was Senator James, of Kentucky, whose campaign suffered a severe setback at the time of Bryan's resignation from the Cabinet. Senator James will support the administration army and navy programme.

Senator Kern, of Indiana, Democratic floor leader and former running mate of Mr. Bryan, has declared that he "was nothing alarming in the line of the proposed army and navy budgets." Senator Pomeroy, of Ohio, has expressed the same sentiments, being even more enthusiastic for increases in the army and navy. Senator Shively, of Indiana, is known to be a warm supporter of the President's plank. Senator Lewis, of Illinois, is regarded as a big navy man, and is another warm supporter of the administration.

Kitchin Will Not Fight.
In the House, while not so many members have been outspoken in their sentiments, the proportion seems to be about the same. Representative

RECIPIENT OF KAISER'S DECORATION.



Mrs. Gerard, wife of American Ambassador at Berlin, who received order usually reserved for royalty.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—The German government sent to the American Embassy to-day Red Cross decorations of the first and second classes for Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador, and of the second and third classes for John B. Jackson, ex-Minister to the Balkan States, and George Barclay Rivers, who is attached to the Berlin Embassy.

The orders are conferred in recognition of work in connection with the American Red Cross missions and the arrangements for the Red Cross expedition to Russia to assist German prisoners of war. This expedition, which is to be composed of American surgeons and nurses, has been unable as yet to begin work. Although the preliminary plans are complete, the Russian government declined to allow the inauguration of the operations until a similar mission was working in Germany. Ambassador Gerard thereupon arranged to finance it with American Red Cross funds, but consent is still withheld.

Kitchin, whose opposition to the navy bill has caused so much talk, will not be a tower of strength to the Bryan element, since he has virtually agreed not to fight the administration bill, but simply to make a speech stating his position and vote against the navy bill. So far, practically the only men who have come out against the increase in the army and navy have been the same men who last year voted for one battleship as against two ships, and were defeated by a large majority.

"I want this country prepared to take the offensive when it may be necessary," said Senator Stone to-day, "in which I go further than most advocates of national preparedness. I speak particularly for the navy. I want a navy powerful enough not only to defend our coasts, but strong enough to go out on the high seas, for there might come a time when offensive action would be required. A navy strong enough for offense is a mighty guarantee against attack by other nations."

'Harvard Crimson' Ask Military Training Course

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Boston, Nov. 11.—The "Harvard Crimson," the university daily, published this morning three editorials proclaiming the necessity of military preparedness.

The first editorial exposes the fallacy of the statement that the nation is able to produce a million soldiers whenever the President calls for them. The second recommends that Harvard University aid the government by adding a military department to the curriculum to train specialists in all the departments of war. The third lauds the summer military camps as means of teaching men the fundamentals of military training.

Michigan's Underclassmen Must Train 3 Hours a Week

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 11.—Details of the university senate's recommendation to the regents that compulsory military training be instituted at the University of Michigan next fall have been announced.

It is proposed that the equivalent of three one-hour periods a week be devoted to this work. Those who would be affected by the adoption of compulsory military training are the first and second year students of the colleges of arts and sciences, engineering and architecture, pharmacy and dental surgery. It would not affect students who are more than twenty-five years old when they enter the university, those who enter with junior or more advanced standing, alien who do not intend to become American citizens, students physically unfit. No university credit is proposed in connection with the work except in the case of commissioned officers.

Vigorous protests against the senate's plan already have been received from Michigan alumni in several cities.

FAREWELL SAID TO FLOATING HOME

Working Girls Sorrowful at Leaving the Jacob A. Stampler.

The Jacob A. Stampler ceased to be a home for working girls yesterday. At dusk the ship was practically empty. Right after breakfast most of the girls had walked down the gangplank with bundles in their arms and farewells had been exchanged.

Some of the girls during the day came straggling back for one last look or forgot some little memento. The little piano in the parlor tinkled many times with softly played snatches from "Home, Sweet Home." Most of the girls were orphans and had known no other home for a large part of their lives.

For the first time in the history of the Jacob A. Stampler the key board in the office of Frank J. Seelye, skipper of the floating hotel, held its full complement of brass hardware last night. The rooms had been stripped of their furniture and the windows were without their usual curtains.

Two of the girls were still in the ship at sunset. One of them, Ethel Mittag, had returned from her work in an out-of-town neighborhood. While the ship was reverberating with the rumble of Mrs. Seelye's chair on the skirting on the deck, Ethel relieved her sorrow by tears.

Mrs. Seelye petted her. "Remember, girls," said the white-haired woman, who is also losing a home, "if Mr. Arbuckle had lived things might have been different. Anyhow, we have had what we have had."

WILSON WAR PLAN A SHADOW—T. R.

Army Scheme Useless, and Naval Programme One of Adroit Delay.

WANTS SEA FORCE SECOND IN WORLD

Urges Militia of 250,000 and Immediate Declaration of General Staff's Intentions.

Characterizing President Wilson's national plans as a "shadow programme," former President Roosevelt, in the January "Metropolitan," expresses the hope that the ordinary citizens of this country, "since their official leaders refuse to lead, will wake to their own needs and lead the should-be leaders."

Mr. Roosevelt says he is sincerely glad that the President has reversed the attitude of his message to Congress a year ago, "in which he advocated keeping this nation unprepared and helpless to defend its honor and vital interests against foreign foes," but he regrets that the President has not thought out the situation and is not prepared to present "a real and substantial plan of defence."

"During the last three years our navy has fallen off appallingly in relation position among the nations. The administration now proposes a plan, to be followed mainly by the next administration, which, if hereafter lived up to, would perhaps replace the navy where it formerly was in the world—a place which, in reality, there is no policy of adroit delay and made believe action. Our government should make provisions for the year which will insure the regaining of our naval place at the earliest possible moment. This work should begin on a large scale at once. This is the first step."

"Continental Army" Urged.
"But it is also vital to bring the army ahead of national needs. The proposed plan to create a rival national guard of half-trained or quarter-trained volunteers—for that is what the absurdly named 'continental' army would amount to—is a mistake. It would put a business proposition in the hands of the professional politician, instead of the wisdom of the professional pacifist as regards what they are pleased to call 'militarism.'"

Need Force of 250,000.
"It seems literally incredible that any human being could have the notion now being put forward by professional pacifists, with the fates of Belgium and China before their eyes at this very moment, that the United States should be in the possession of an army of 100,000 men, exclusive of the Philippine service and the coast artillery. Such an army should be augmented, he believed, by an adequate national guard to serve as a nucleus for a volunteer army of 500,000 in case of invasion. He favored a navy as large as Germany's, with sufficient submarines and aircraft auxiliaries, an immediate extension of the coast defenses, and a board of military experts, instead of inventors, to direct the work of defence."

The ex-President criticized the alarmists who have been pointing out the danger of an enemy landing 500,000 men on the shores of the United States without a battle.

"Such talk is foolish," he said. "A mobile army of 100,000 men, aided by an efficient navy, is sufficient for our needs. On this basis, what we need is two lines of defence—first, the navy, and second, the coast defenses and an army large enough to resist an expeditionary force. The function of the navy is to attack and sink the expeditionary force of the enemy's army, which must be carried in unarmored transports."

"With a navy equal to that of any probable enemy we could make an expedition so dangerous that the enemy must first drive our navy from the sea before attempting to land an army of dangerous size."

Urges Universal Service.
"Drop the undemocratic Continental Volunteer Army which discriminates between employer and employed, which would help the unpatriotic employer who refused to do as his patriotic rival was glad to do, and which would result merely in the establishment of an inefficient rival to the national guard. Provide an adequate reserve of war material. Aid in making permanent the great munitions plants of every kind and get them placed west of the Alleghenies; and let the government both encourage and control them in their own interests and in the interests of the public. These are the needs that can be and ought to be immediately met."

"People speak in praise of the volunteers. I also praise the volunteer who volunteers to fight. But I do not praise the volunteer who volunteers to have somebody else fight in his place. Universal service is the only way by which we can secure real democracy, real fairness and justice. Every able bodied

youth in the land should be proud to and should be required to prepare himself thoroughly to protect the nation from armed foes.

NAVY AVIATOR UP 11,000 FEET

Department Announces First Flight of Aeroplane from a Moving Warship.

Washington, Nov. 11.—An unofficial hydro-aeroplane record of 11,000 feet made by Lieutenant Sauley at the Pensacola naval aviation station was announced to-night by the Navy Department. Because the needle of the recording machine ran off the sheet at the 9,000 feet mark, the record cannot be recognized as official. The flying boat, a single event in the development of aeronautics in the navy has been of such importance as this flight.

Rear Admiral Benson, chief of operations, has returned from Pensacola after witnessing the successful testing of a new launching device installed on the North Carolina. Of this test the department says:

"The first successful flight of an aeroplane from the deck of a ship while under way demonstrated the actual conditions of dispatching an aerial scout from a cruiser at sea in war. No other feat of the kind has been accomplished in the development of aeronautics in the navy has been of such importance as this flight."

During the week successful bomb dropping experiments were made with the aircraft carrier, the USS Albatross, off Pensacola.

Lieutenant A. Cunningham, of the Marine Corps, has been appointed a naval aviator, being the fourteenth student to qualify.

TORNADO HITS IOWA; EIGHT DIE IN KANSAS

Houses, Mills and Grain Ruined—Loss, Half a Million.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 11.—Wagonmen, seventy-five miles northwest of here, were struck by a tornado early to-day. The Catholic church was demolished. The parsonage and scores of houses and other buildings were damaged. The property loss is about \$500,000. No one was injured. Much livestock was killed.

Kansas City, Nov. 11.—Eight dead, at least fifty injured and property damage of more than a half million dollars were results of the terrible wind and rain storm which swept over Central Kansas last night. Wire communication with the district was still cut off to-day. Many persons at first believed reports of the storm to be the ruins of their homes and reached alive.

Great Bend was the heaviest sufferer. The first building struck was a laundry on the Arkansas River. From here the

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big funnel-shaped cloud jumped to the water and electric light plant, and to a group of mills, destroying them and wrecking the station of the railroad. Several persons were injured at Ford, S. D., in western and central Nebraska farm buildings were destroyed and hay and grain stocks damaged.

WON'T INDORE WILSON PLAN

National Guard Association Refuses to Approve Continental Army.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—Refusal to endorse President Wilson's proposal for a continental army of 400,000 men marked the closing session to-day of the seventeenth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States.

A resolution proposing that the association approve President Wilson's plan was offered by General Henry Hamilton, of New York. Without debate, the resolution was referred to a committee.

Officers of the organization gave an explanation of the fact that General Hamilton, although a member of the association, was not a delegate to the convention.

LAUDER ARRIVES WITH FIVE

Comedian to Get \$50,000 Here, to Flit to India.

With his Scotch paper, Jack, in steamer, Harry Lauder and his wife arrived yesterday in the first cable of the American liner St. Louis. The comedian is about to tour the country for twenty weeks at \$2,000 a week, soothing the natives with his vaudeville. He is then going to India, he says, to soothe the natives there. He will arrive in the Argyle and return to his native land. The last episode in his private and earned promotion at a battle of Ypres, where he was wounded in the face. He returned to his trenches, and contracting pneumonia was sent back home on sick leave.

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